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WEATHER
PAGE 9 — CLEAR

PRICE, TWO CENTS

TEN MILLION MEN, WAR'S CASUALTIES

Entente's Dead Total 2,890,400
Against 1,550,800 for Cen-
tral Empires.

REST WOUNDED OR MISSING

Russia Is Infinitely Heaviest
Loser, With France Second
and Germany Third.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 11.—More than 10,000,000 men are recorded as killed, wounded, captured or missing in the European war in the first complete tabulation of official and authenticated semi-official reports of the various belligerents received here.

Among the military proper, 4,441,200 are reported dead; 2,558,500 wounded; and 2,564,500 captured and missing. Among civilians, especially on the Russian and Balkan fronts, and in Armenia another 400,000 are figured as either dead or wounded through the war.

The figures are admittedly only approximate and in some instances necessarily several weeks old. They are not called exact in any sense, but give a fairly reliable picture of the war's results of the various belligerents.

The entente's dead total 2,890,400 against 1,550,800 for the central empires; the entente's wounded total 1,676,500 against 922,000 for their enemies; and their captured and missing 1,652,500 against 212,000 for the central empires. These losses are based upon the assumption that in Germany 50 per cent of the total wounded return to the front, and 50 per cent in all the other countries.

Russia is infinitely the heaviest loser so far, with a grand total of 2,054,500 men. The bulk of these losses occurred in the Mazarin Lake disaster and the two retreats from the Carpathians, when prisoners were taken by the tens of thousands. Moreover, lack of communications and hospital facilities has made the death rate in Russia extraordinarily high. Their dead total 1,500,000, their wounded 754,200 and their prisoners and missing 800,000, which is said to be much lower than the probable number.

MARNE AND VERDUN

COSTLY TO FRENCH
France has suffered the second highest casualties, with a total of 1,810,500, largely because of the early retreat to the Marne and the terrific losses in the defense of Verdun. Her dead total 750,000; her wounded 540,000, and her missing and captured 490,000, though this last figure is believed here to be improbably high.

England's total falls far below, being about one-third France's and one-sixth Russia's, owing, of course, to her late sending of a continental army. From now on, however, her losses are expected to keep fairly close to those of the French, who have seriously felt the drain on man power. England's dead comes to 515,400, with 205,400 wounded, 102,500 captured and 107,500 missing.

Roumania, though entering the war only last summer, has lost 500,000 men through her fatal attempt to cross into Transylvania when the central powers were outflanking her through the Dobruza. Her dead are given as 100,000, her wounded at 150,000, and her captured and missing about 250,000. Italy has been axed from extreme casualties through the impossibility of open operations on her mountainous frontiers. Her total reaches 200,000, including 105,000 dead, 40,000 wounded, and 55,000 captured and missing.

BELGIUM AND SERBIA

SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES
Belgium and Serbia, the two small states overrun by the German machine after desperate resistance, have both lost very heavily in proportion to population. Belgium's casualties come to 112,000, with 50,000 dead, 22,000 wounded, and 40,000 captured and missing. Serbia's dead come to 60,000, and her wounded to 25,000, making a total of 85,000, with the number of missing and captured large, but unknown.

Germany, among the central empires, is given as by far the largest loser. Her total casualties are 1,555,200, or 225,000 more than France's. Her dead come to 892,200, which is slightly higher than France's, while her wounded are set at 450,000, and her captured and dismissed at 215,000, proportionately the lowest of the nations. Germany, because of her fighting on interior lines without having suffered a bloody retreat, and with a highly efficient medical service, has lost very few in captured and wounded, but her offensives have led her into heavy losses in dead.

Austria is only slightly less heavy a loser than Germany, with a total of 1,450,000. Her dead, however, only number 523,000, and her wounded 355,000. Her captured and missing run up to 571,000, owing to the heavy losses of prisoners in the two retreats before the Russians.

Turkey also has been a heavy loser, having a wide sweep of front from Gallipoli through Syria, Arabia, Mesopotamia and Armenia, with serious native armies. Her total is given as 307,000, with 127,000 dead, 110,000 wounded and 70,000 captured and missing.

Bulgaria is the smallest loser, with the meager total of 20,500, largely because the Serbian campaign was won merely by the threat of her entrance into the war. Her dead total 7,500, her wounded 7,000, and her captured and missing 6,000.

THE BALTIMORE BOAT TRIP
Leave Richmond 3:10 P. M., arrive Baltimore A. M. Fare \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip. YORK RIVER LINE.

MORE THAN SCORE KILLED BY TORNADO

Wrecks 300 Homes in Newcastle,
Ind., Causing Damage Above
\$1,000,000.

MILITIA ORDERED TO CITY

Storm Cripples Wire Communi-
cation in Stricken Section, and
Reports Are Meager.

(By Associated Press.)
A tornado swept over central Eastern Indiana late Sunday afternoon, killing more than a score of persons at Newcastle and two children in Wayne County.

The total number of injured will run over 200, some of whom are probably fatally hurt. The damage will total well over a million dollars at Newcastle and several thousand dollars in Wayne County.

The storm crippled wire communication throughout the east central part of the State, and reports were meager. Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith, of the Indiana National Guard, said his reports were that twenty-six were dead and 150 injured at Newcastle. Two companies of militia were ordered to Newcastle to police the city.

Physicians, nurses, undertakers and ambulances were ordered to Newcastle from Indianapolis, Muncie and other towns surrounding Newcastle. Two special interurban cars, carrying thirty physicians and fifty nurses, were sent from Indianapolis early in the evening. Their arrival at Newcastle had not been reported to General Smith at 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-ONE KNOWN DEAD AND SEVERAL ARE MISSING

(By Associated Press.)
NEWCASTLE, IND., March 11.—Twenty-one are known to have been killed, several are missing, more than a hundred persons were injured, some fatally, and property damaged to the extent of \$1,000,000, as the result of a tornado which struck Newcastle shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. The dead:

Everett Dunlap.
Bernice Davis.
Orris Davis.
James Nellis, recently from Kentucky.
Gray Davis.
Mrs. John Davis, mother of Gray Davis.
Davis, son of Gray Davis.
Mrs. Archie Fletcher.
Haler, young daughter of John Halter.

Razer, twelve-year-old son of W. T. Razer.
Mrs. Archie Williamson.
Miss Opal Williamson, daughter of Mrs. Williamson.
Newton.
Bernice Day.
June Day.
Mrs. Mary E. Williams.
Mrs. Vera Higgins, daughter of Mrs. Williams.
Ernest Waterman, aged six.
Two men and one boy unidentified.
Among the missing are:
William Davis.
J. W. McLane and two sons.
Mrs. W. Newton.
William Lowery.

STORM DEMOLISHES EVERYTHING IN PATH

The storm swept over the city in a southeasterly direction, demolishing practically everything in a path at least two blocks wide and more than ten blocks long. For several hours the city was entirely cut off from communication.

Appeals for help were sent out by Mayor Leeb Watkins, and Governor Goodrich was asked to send troops to police the city, which is in darkness to-night, owing to the demolition of the power plant.

The exact number of dead may not be known for a day or two, as practically all the bodies thus far found have been dug out of the wreckage of their homes. The search to-night was hampered by darkness, but, with the coming of daylight, it is believed several more bodies will be found.

Early to-night the list of identified dead totals ten, and there were seven other bodies in the morgue, but it was said several others had been found in various sections of the wrecked district and taken into near-by residences not damaged by the storm.

Confusion and disorder followed in the path of the storm. Those who escaped injury and death ran wildly about the streets, women and children crying and wringing their hands, and men shouting and cursing. The men finally settled down and began the work of rescue, digging in the ruins of their homes for missing members of their families. Only two or three bodies were found in the streets.

ENTIRELY CUT OFF

For several hours the town was entirely cut off from outside communication. Traction cars could not run into the city because of the demolished power house, and even the roads were blocked in practically all directions with fallen trees and telephone poles. As soon as possible, calls for help were sent out by Mayor Leeb Watkins, who started in to organize the rescue work.

Although the skies had been threatening during the early afternoon, there was little warning of the approaching tornado. A huge funnel-shaped cloud suddenly appeared in the west, hanging low, and sweeping toward the city. Groups of persons in the streets began seeking shelter, men and women running wildly through the streets.

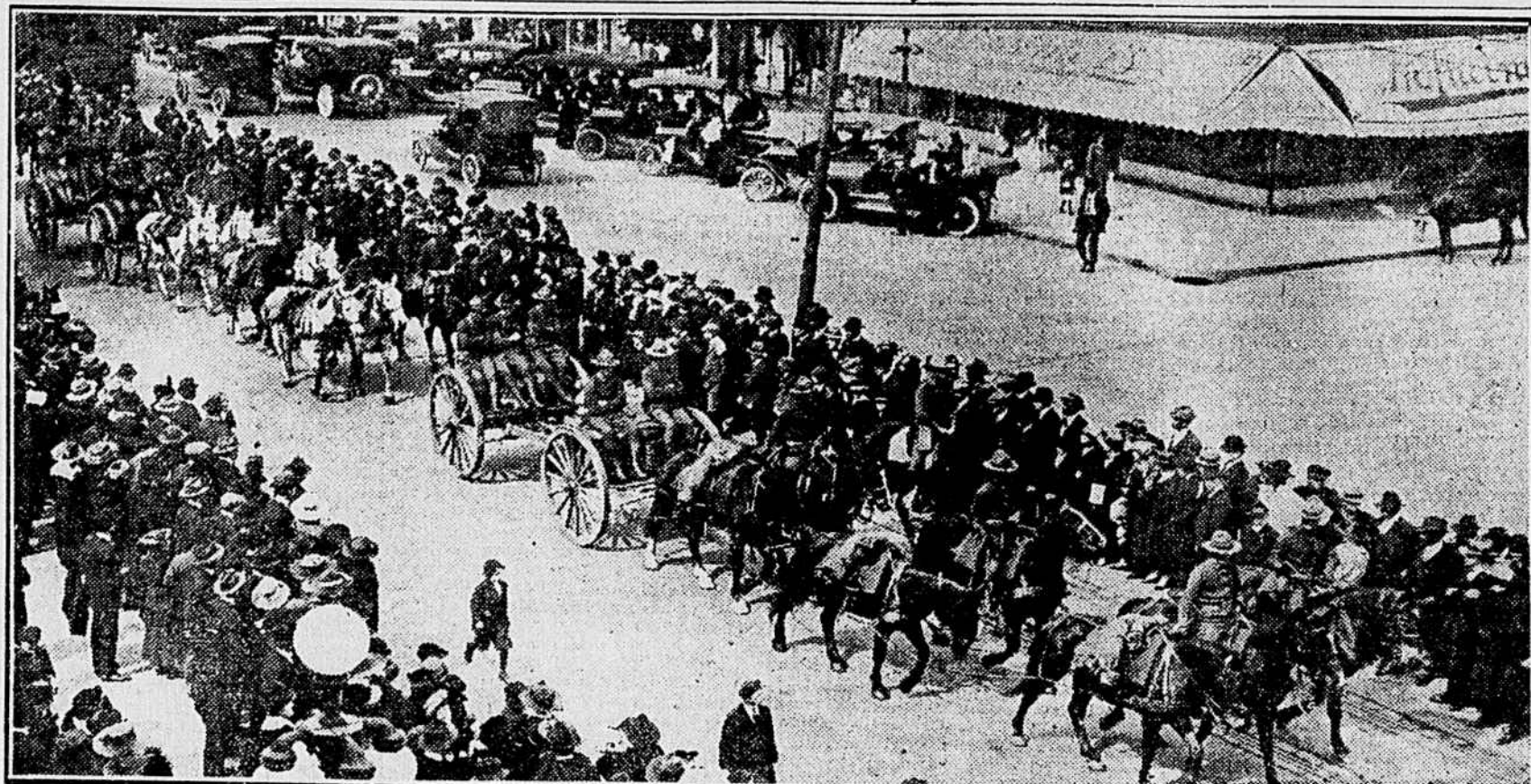
The tornado lasted only about five minutes, and was followed by a hard rain, which also stopped in a few minutes.

One witness of the tornado, who was driving with his family of four in an automobile, reached a point in the courthouse square when the storm struck. The man and his family

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

TURKISH CITY OF BAGDAD FALLS PRIZE TO VICTORIOUS BRITISH

Howitzers Back From Tour of Duty on Texas Border



Richmond Artillerymen are warmly cheered as they march through flag-waving lines from train to armory.

Howitzers Are Greeted by Cheering Throngs on March to Armory

Artillery Battalion Given
Royal Welcome After
Nine Months in Fed-
eral Service.

Cannon silent since the days of '65. Boomed a welcome to the Richmond Howitzers yesterday afternoon when the battery, fully mounted, marched from the train to its armory, after nine months of Federal service. From the first glad shout that greeted the returning gunners as they left the trains early in the morning until they were sheltered in the flag-decked armory the city let the artillerymen know they were indeed welcome home. Then came the turn of the waiting mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts and fathers.

Seldom has Richmond given such an ovation to a body of men as it did yesterday. The parade was moving just as the big churches were emptying out their large congregations. The worshippers augmented the throngs which had been waiting for hours for the battery to march past. Ten thousand small flags had been distributed among the spectators, and thousands of automobiles that lined the streets were also patriotically decorated. The impressive roar of the cannon in Capitol Square was almost drowned by the enthusiastic greeting from the living lanes through which the procession filed.

**BATTERY FORMALLY
WELCOMED AT ARMORY**
No less impressive than the public street welcome was the reception accorded the artillerymen at the armory. The building had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and tables were set for the men. Following a seated banquet, State, city and military officials formally welcomed the battery home. And during the whole a band of thirty pieces played the thrilling war airs the fathers of the returning guardsmen carried so gallantly more than a half-century before.

It seemed that all Richmond was out to welcome home the battery, which has been in service nine months, lacking one week. The troop train arrived a few minutes after midnight, being met by a small, but enthusiastic, gathering of friends and relatives. Little or no sleep was had by the men, who were aroused by "reveille" at 5 o'clock. Then came the task of unloading the heavy equipment and getting ready for the parade.

The Howitzer Association, 250 strong, arrived at Seventeenth and Broad Streets, where the train was parked, at 11 o'clock. Each man was given a red band of silk with "Howitzer" printed in black, and a red and gray pennant bearing the same name. The association was accompanied by the Howitzers' band of thirty pieces.

BATTALION IS SEEN IN FULLY MOUNTED ORDER

Horses had been arriving all morning to augment the animals brought back from Texas. Seventy of them were provided here, sufficient to mount the battery and the battalion headquarters, giving six horses to each gun and caisson, this being the first occasion in which the organization ever paraded in its home town so fully mounted.

Kessner's Municipal Band, hired by the troop reception committee, was the next arrival. The two bands played selection after selection while the artillerymen fitted the harness to their green horses. Finally everything was ready, and the procession got under way promptly at 12:30 o'clock, the scheduled time.

Rain had threatened to spoil the occasion all morning, but as the parade started, the sun peeped from behind the clouds and then smiled broadly. The weather was like that of a summer day, the men from the border feeling the heat intensely, as they wore their heavy woolen sweaters.

Major Louis Werner, in an automobile, headed the parade, being followed by a platoon of twenty mounted police under Captain J. R. B. Sowell. Fifty Boy Scouts, one file on each side of the street, served to push the spectators back to the curbs.

(Continued on Third Page.)

AMBASSADOR GERARD ARRIVES IN HAVANA

Recalled Envoy to Germany, With
His Party, Comes on Spanish
Steamship Infanta Isabel.

VOYAGE WITHOUT INCIDENT

Much Anxiety Felt Until War Zone
Is Passed in Safety—Gerard Will
Leave This Morning, En Route to
Washington.

(By Associated Press.)
HAVANA, March 11.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, and his party arrived at Havana this morning from Coruna, Spain, on board the Spanish steamship Infanta Isabel. Mr. Gerard will leave here on Monday morning at 10 o'clock for Key West, Fla., on board the steamship Governor Cobb.

The voyage of the Infanta Isabel, which began at Coruna under threatening auspices, was without incident. There had been apprehension before embarking at the Spanish port because of the submarine menace, notwithstanding that the Infanta Isabel is a neutral ship. She carried more than 1,500 Spanish emigrants, and Germany is known to be anxious to maintain friendly relations with Spain.

Anxiety in the ambassadorial party increased when the vessel was one day out, upon the receipt of a wireless message announcing the sinking of the Cunard liner Laconia.

All apprehension vanished after the ship passed the Azores, and on Friday night the lights of the Bahamas were picked up.

The Infanta Isabel arrived off Morro Castle about 2 o'clock this morning in a dense fog, and remained three miles off shore until signaled by Morro Castle at 4 o'clock. She then entered the harbor. All the passengers were in the best of health.

Many launches came out to the ship, the occupants greeting Mr. Gerard, who stood at the rail. At 9 o'clock newspaper men saw the ex-ambassador, who greeted them pleasantly, but refused to make any statement. He received from them the information that President Wilson had decided to arm American merchant ships.

SECRETARY OF STATE PAYS HIS RESPECTS

William E. Gonzalez, American minister to Cuba, accompanied by Guillermo Patterson, assistant secretary of the Cuba State Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Wittenmyer, American military attaché, went on board to welcome Mr. Gerard. The diplomatic party disembarked at the Esplanada de Cadallaria in a government launch and went to the American legation. This afternoon Dr. P. Deverne, Secretary of State, paid his respects to Mr. Gerard and accompanied him to the races.

Among the passengers on the Infanta Isabel were most of the former members of the American embassy in Berlin. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, they included Commander Walter R. Gherardi, naval attaché, and his family; George Rives, second secretary, and his family, and attaches Herman Oelrichs and Litigov Osborne, and Captain W. Minot, private secretary to the ex-ambassador and his family.

The passengers refused to be quoted regarding conditions in Germany, but it was learned the food situation was serious in the large cities, while supplies were sufficient in the smaller towns. No member of the party would be quoted regarding the military situation.

Tickets of admission gained entrance to the armory for hundreds of relatives of the guardsmen. The spectators crowded the galleries, from which they could look down upon the feast.

(Continued on Second Page.)

SETTLE DOWN FOR PERIOD OF "WATCHFUL WAITING"

President and Advisers Face Long
Days and Anxious Nights of
Uncertainty.

ALL EYES TURN TO WAR ZONE

When First Armed American Mer-
chantman Meets German Subma-
rine, Tremendous Issue of War or
Peace May Be Decided.

BY E. R. SARTWELL.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Within ten days the question of actual hostilities or peace between the United States and Germany will be settled. With American armed merchantmen prepared for the dash through the war zone of German ruthlessness, President Wilson and his advisers to-night settled down for a period of "watchful waiting." Long days and anxious nights of waiting for news from the war zone now will occupy Washington and the country. The administration to-night was convinced that the differences between the United States and Germany will reach a climax when the first armed American merchant ship meets a German submarine. While all ship movements were shrouded behind impenetrable secrecy, it was stated to-night that the departure of American commercial ships carrying naval guns and gunners would be a matter of but a few days, and that within ten days armed American ships would be in the war zone.

FIRST ENCOUNTER WILL BRING RESULTS

With the gunners aboard American ships under orders to fire at once on any submarine which approaches in a threatening manner, the first encounter between an American ship and a German undersea boat will bring definite results. The administration to-night still hoped against hope that the German submarine commanders, who greeted them pleasantly, but refused to make any statement. He received from them the information that President Wilson had decided to arm American merchant ships.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

CAPTURE MEANS TERRIBLE BLOW TO GERMAN HOPES

Ends Dream of Dominion
Based on Berlin-Bag-
dad Railway.

PRESSED ON THREE SIDES.
TURKS IN GRAVE PLIGHT

Meager Details Received of How
General Maude Took Former
Capital of Caliphs.

EVIDENTLY LITTLE RESISTANCE

Junction of British and Russian
Arms May Compel Evacuation of
All Persian Territory.

BY Associated Press.

LONDON, March 11.—General Frederick Stanley Maude, in command of the entente forces in Mesopotamia, telegraphed to-day the welcome news for the British of the occupation early this morning of the city of Bagdad, the chief Turkish city in Mesopotamia, and formerly the capital of the empire of the Caliphs.

No details of the capture have yet been received. General Maude's story of the operations carrying events only up to Saturday morning, when the British, after effecting a surprise crossing of the Diala and bridging the Tigris, had driven the Turks back to within three miles of Bagdad. It is evident, however, that the Turks have been unable to offer any serious resistance since the fall of Kut-el-Amara.

They were said to be hurriedly summoning re-enforcements from other theaters of the war, but the distances to be covered were so great that additional forces were unable to arrive in time to save the ancient city, which, after Mecca, occupies first place in the Mohammedan mind.

ENDS GERMAN HOPES OF NEAR-EASTERN DOMINION

The fall of Bagdad, besides ending German hopes of Near-Eastern dominion, based on a Berlin-Bagdad railway, will reverberate throughout the Mohammedan empire, and, it is believed, will more than rehabilitate British prestige in the Near East, damaged by the earlier loss of Kut-el-Amara.

Perhaps no more welcome news could come at a time when the British public for the first time, owing to the submarine war, is beginning to feel the effects of the war in a greatly reduced food supply, besides being thrown into depression by the revelations of the Dardanelles report.

Further news must be awaited before it is known whether General Maude made important captures of Turkish troops or guns, either before or at Bagdad.

Apparently the occupation was effected without resistance and with only slight losses. Even if the Turks succeeded in extirpating all their forces, the loss of Bagdad is a grave blow to them.

Bagdad has been the base of all Turkish operations in Persia. Up to a few days ago the Turks occupied 10,000 square miles of Persian territory, but, with the Russians pressing them closely from Kermanshah, as well as from the direction of Erzerum, indications point to a speedy junction of the British and Russian forces, which would soon compel the Turkish evacuation of Persian territory.

During the day the Foreign Office report was received concerning the operations against Bagdad, carrying them up to Saturday morning, when the Turks had been forced back to within three miles west and southwest of the city.

EFFECT SURPRISE CROSSING OF DIALA

"Our forces, engaged with the Turks on the Diala line the night of the 8th, succeeded, despite the bright moonlight, in effecting a surprise crossing of the Diala and establishing a strong post on the right bank thereof," says the report. "Meanwhile, on the morning of the 8th, the Tigris, having been bridged at some distance downstream, a British detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy holding a position about six miles southwest of Bagdad."

"The enemy was driven from this position to another position two miles in the rear. During the night of the 8th a passage of the Diala was forced, and our troops advanced some four miles toward Bagdad."

"During the 9th our forces on the right bank (Tigris) drove the enemy from his second position, bivouacking on the ground gained. This advantage, notwithstanding a blinding dust storm and a violent gale, was pressed on the morning of the 10th, the Turks being forced back to within three miles west and southwest of Bagdad."

PICTURESQUE PHASE OF WAR REACHES CLIMAX

Bagdad's capture marks the climax to one of the most dramatic and picturesque phases of the world war. The city which has fallen to British arms links the present to a past so distant that it is semi-fabulous. The known history of Bagdad reaches back for more than 4,000 years to the shadow of the pyramids.